UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
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[Fall 2016]
+Cite as 55 ILM 1213 (2016)+

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2314–2321

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Resolution 2314 (October 31, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the Joint Investigative Mechanism until 18 November 2016 and expressing the Council's intention to consider a further extension before the mandate's expiration. The Council also reaffirmed its condemnation of the use of chemical weapons in Syria and stressed the necessity of the full functioning of the Joint Investigative Mechanism for the extent of its mandate.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2314 (2016)]

Resolution 2315 (November 8, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution authorizing "the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the EU to establish for a further period of twelve months, starting from the date of the adoption of this resolution, a multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA)." Additionally, the Council authorized member states working within the parameters of the resolution to take "all necessary measures" to implement the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Peace Agreement) and assist EUFOR ALTHEA or NATO in carrying out their missions at the request of either organization. This authorization also applied to maintaining the airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina "with respect to all civilian and military air traffic." Finally, the Council urged the parties to cooperate with the terms of the Peace Agreement and reaffirmed that Bosnia and Herzegovina consists of two entities as prescribed by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Constitution.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2315 (2016)]

Resolution 2316 (November 9, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution condemning "all acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia" and stressing "the need for a comprehensive response to prevent and suppress piracy and tackle its underlying causes by the international community." The Council also underlined the fact that the primary responsibility for addressing the issue of piracy off the coast of Somalia belongs to the Somali government and urged the government to implement a number of measures aimed at alleviating the damage, such as, *inter alia*, a mechanism for returning stolen goods and all possible efforts to bring

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0020782900030928 Published online by Cambridge University Press

justice to the pirates and their victims. The Council also encouraged cooperation by member states with the Somali government in the fight against piracy and specified that the arms embargo on Somali did not affect arms supplied for the sole use of member states or multilateral organizations for these cooperative efforts. The Council additionally encouraged a number of steps by various parties for the purpose of combatting piracy, including member states working to prevent the illicit financing of piracy, Somalia ratifying the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, and member states sharing information and cooperating with INTERPOL. Finally, the Council expressed its interest in continuing to review the situation and encouraged all member states and organizations cooperating with the Somali government, as well as the Secretary-General, to report on the progress of the anti-piracy efforts.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2316 (2016)]

Resolution 2317 (November 10, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution reaffirming the arms embargo on Somalia as well as the import and export ban on Somali charcoal. Next, the Council stated its concern that the natural resources of Somalia were being utilized to support Al-Shabaab's terrorist activities. The Council also expressed concerned about the humanitarian situation in Somalia and took measures to ease financial restrictions for the sake of ensuring the timely delivery of humanitarian aid to Somalia. Additionally, the Counil welcomed the efforts of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group and encouraged the government Eritrea to cooperate with the group and facilitate regular visits to Eritrea. Finally, the Council extended the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group until November 15, 2017, and encouraged the Secretary-General to expediently facilitate the reestablishment of the group.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2317 (2016)]

Resolution 2318 (November 15, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) to address the situation along the border between the Sudan and South Sudan. The Council also urged the Sudanese and South Sudanese governments to cooperate regarding various mechanisms, including, *inter alia*, the Abyei Area Administration and Council. The Council next expressed concern over the slow implementation of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and urged both governments to utilize its services. Additionally, the Council decided to keep the troops deployed in the area at the same levels. The Counil also urged the two governments to cooperate with the United Nations on a number of matters, including visas, logistical support, infrastructure building,

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reconstruction, capacity-building, and the clearance of mines. After urging "that all parties cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, and violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law," the Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure effective monitoring is carried out in this regard and to continue to inform the Council on the status of the situation.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2318 (2016)]

Resolution 2319 (November 17, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution extending the mandate of the Joint Investigative Mechanism by one year to further address the use of chemical weapons in Syria. The Council encouraged the Joint Investigative Mechanism to collaborate and consult with relevant United Nations bodies and regional states in pursuit of its mission. The Council also reiterated its decision that Syria "shall not use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons, or, transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical weapons to other States or non State actors." Finally, the Council requested that the relevant entities, including the Joint Investigative Mechanism, report on their progress.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2319 (2016)]

Resolution 2320 (November 18, 2016) – The Security Council adopted a resolution reaffirming "its determination to take effective steps to further enhance the relationship between the UN and regional organizations, in particular the [African Union (AU)], in accordance with Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter." The Council acknowledged the need for more support of the AU's peace operations, though it noted that regional organizations have the ultimate responsibility to secure their own funding and resources and should do so in a predictable and consistent manner. The Council additionally encouraged the AU to finalize its various frameworks for peace operations and expressed its desire to review proposals for future UN support of appropriate peace operations. Finally, the Council encouraged the Secretary-General to work with the AU on these matters and others and welcomed his report on the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in peace and security.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2320 (2016)]

Resolution 2321 (November 30, 2016) – Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted a resolution condemning in the strongest terms the nuclear test conducted by North Korea on September 9, 2016 in violation of past Security Council resolutions. The Council expanded previous targeted sanctions include new and banned the export of

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numerous minerals, most notably coal. The ban also included North Korean export of statues and import of new helicopters or vessels. The Council additionally decided that all member states should immediately halt all scientific or technical cooperation with North Korea with limited exceptions. The Council also took and encouraged various other measures, including diplomatic and transport measures, seeking to halt the further proliferation of North Korea's weaponized nuclear capabilities. Finally, the Council called upon member states to redouble their efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and instructed them to seize and destroy materials listed in past resolutions that would aid in this proliferation.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2321 (2016)]

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